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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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MAY BE SHORT OF GOOD SALMON.

Skeena River Fishermen Inaugurate a Strike.

CANADA'S BOOST IN SHIPBUILDING

Ottawa Experiences a Miniature Tornado—Boat Load of People Drowned. Tacoma's Carnival—Turks Strike for Pay—Servia and Montenegro.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), July 3.—Rivers Inlet, some 200 miles south of the Skeena river, where five of the largest canneries in British Columbia are situated, is in the throes of a big fishermen's strike which promises to seriously interfere with the season's Northern salmon pack. In consequence, the steamer Chieftain, Captain Foster, is in port seeking men to take the place of the strikers. She arrived on Wednesday and leaves to-day for Anacortes and Friday Harbor for more men. She is under charter to the Wannock Packing Company and will make her stay south as brief as possible.

Fish are now running well at Rivers Inlet and every day lost means great expense to the cannery men. Last year the canners at the Inlet paid seven cents per fish to the Skeena canneries; six and this they were paying this year. This, however, has been unsatisfactory to the fishermen ever since the big strike on the Skeena, declared a month or so ago, and they now demand a ten cent rate.

There are in the neighborhood of 1500 strikers, of whom two-thirds are Indians, the others being a mixed class of whites. They went on strike about two weeks ago, and so far as known fishing operations up to the present have been suspended, the canneries—the Wannock, the Brunswick, the Anglo-B.C., and the B. C. Packing company's two—being closed down. The declaration of the strike was very informal and it was mainly brought about by the natives and presumably at the instigation of some of the Columbia river or Skeena river agitators. The Chieftain had occasion to go down to Bella Coola subsequently, and on her return brought back a few Norwegian fishermen. These were set to work, but had no sooner started than they received a threatening notification from an Indian chief, and becoming alarmed they desisted. Nothing more happened until last Monday, when the Indians packing their effects and manning their canoes, sailed out of port in a fleet of over 100 strong. No one knows exactly where they are destined.

"I have lived among the Indians for the past ten or twelve years," said one of the Chieftain's crew last evening, and I think this move of theirs is only a bluff. They are likely to be gathered in some secluded bay or inlet considering their plan of action, and trouble may yet be had in dealing with them." Indian Agent Todd and others had a long talk with them before their embarkation, but all to very little effect. In anticipation of possible trouble F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, sent four special constables north on the Danube on Wednesday evening, who will report to Constable Woolcott at Alert Bay and the five will then proceed to Rivers Inlet.

MATABELENS WILL FIGHT.

Troubles at Bulawayo by no Means at an End.

LONDON, July 3.—The massacres of white people in Matabeleland continue. Powerful chiefs are joining the insurgents. An attack on Bulawayo is expected the next new moon, July 10. The supply of provisions there is short. The mounted infantry of the Colonial volunteers has left here for Matabeleland. The Premier predicts a rising of natives in the colony.

STRIKE FOR PAY.

Soldiers of the Sultan Refuse to go to Crete.

CAIRO, July 1.—Two Turkish battalions at Yeddah, who have received no pay since 1894, refused to leave for Crete, and have barricaded themselves in the mosque.

It is stated on high authority that the

Khedive intends leaving for Europe, within ten days on his private yacht, touching first at Corfu and Philippi.

Tacoma's Rose Carnival.

TACOMA, July 2.—The Rose carnival was opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock by an imposing parade three miles long and containing three military bands and some fifty gorgeous floats representing the merchants and manufacturing establishments of the city. The parade was in two divisions, crimson and pink, the carnival colors, being lavishly used in the decorations and worn by everybody.

Canadian Shipping.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Canada occupies the proud position of fifth maritime nation of the world. On the Dominion registry books there are 7,262 vessels with 825,836 tons register; 250 new vessels were built last year. The value of Canadian shipping is \$24,750,000.

Agreement for Common Action.

LONDON, July 3.—A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says an agreement has been made between Servia and Montenegro, providing for common action against Turkey and Austria in regard to all national and religious questions.

A Miniature Tornado

OTTAWA, July 2.—A miniature tornado passed down the Ottawa valley this evening about 8 o'clock. A number of boats out sailing on Lake Deschenes were overturned and three occupants of one boat were drowned.

FAVOR ROUTE VIA HAWAII

Japanese Political Economy Society Considers Pacific Cable.

Tamaki Bentaro Gives His Ideas—Line via Canada Open to Political Objections.

The Political Economy Society held a meeting in the Fujimiken, a restaurant at Fujimicho, Tokyo, on the 20th inst. There were present over twenty members, among whom were seen Viscount Soga, Baron Hanabusa, Captain Kimotsuki and Messrs. Sakatani Yoshitro (Chancellor in the Finance Department), and Hadano Densaburo, a Portuguese M. P. The question of laying a submarine telegraphic cable between Japan and America was considered. The meeting specially invited the presence of Mr. Tamaki Bentaro, an expert in the Department of Communications, to hear his opinion on the question. Mr. Tamaki spoke on the result of investigations so far made of the scheme. He stated that the scheme has been under contemplation for a considerable time among Americans and Englishmen. All of them would require a subsidy from their respective governments. No scheme has yet been brought to maturity. The scheme is, however, being indefatigably supported. Out of the several lines proposed, the one to be run from San Francisco to the Bonin Islands, via Hawaii, and then to the mainland of Japan, was most promising.

The line from Japan to Canada by way of Hokkaido, Kamtschatka and Alaska would be less difficult in respect of physical obstacles, but was open to serious objections from the political point of view.

On the motion of Mr. Sakatani it was decided to appoint a committee and go carefully into further detailed estimates of probable profit and loss, the difficulty of work and the number of messages, the result to be reported at the regular meeting to be held in September next. Messrs. Sakatani, Taguchi Ukichi, Sekiwa Masamichi and three other gentlemen were elected members of the committee.—Kobe (Japan) Chronicle.

PROF. BRIGHAM'S TRAVELS.

Visits Academies Throughout the World—His Mission.

Prof. William F. Brigham of Honolulu, now in this country, is thus described by the Philadelphia Ledger:

Professor Brigham, who is Director of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, at Honolulu, left the latter place last January and has been making a tour around the world for the purpose of studying the chief ethnological exhibits in various countries. He will spend today at the Academy of

Natural Sciences, of which he has for years been a correspondent. This evening he expects to leave for Washington to visit the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Brigham has been especially interested in studying the marine zoological stations at Naples, Berlin, Amsterdam and Portsmouth, as he expects to organize a marine zoological station near Honolulu for the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, vice president of the Bank of California. The proposed new station, he says, will cost \$750,000. Speaking of the present conditions in Honolulu, he said the majority of the people are "wild for annexation with the United States," although personally he is opposed to it. Professor Brigham is a fellow of nearly all the anthropological societies of Europe, and is the author of several scientific works. He was born in Boston in 1841 and graduated from Harvard, where he studied under Professor Agassiz, in 1862. He took up his abode in Honolulu about eight years ago.—New York Tribune.

PLANS OF SILVER MEN.

Confident That They Have Two-thirds of the Delegates.

Closely Watching Gold Combination. Permanent Chairman of Silver Proclivities Wanted.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The committee of five appointed on behalf of the silver delegates to confer with the executive committee of the Democratic National committee made its report to the silver delegates at a meeting at the Sherman House. The report was made by Senator Jones as chairman. The committee was continued in existence by an unanimous vote. In presenting the report Senator Jones stated that the committee was courteously received, and expressed the opinion that the executive committee was disposed to deal fairly with the silverites.

Some other members were not disposed to take so sanguine a view of the situation, and one of them expressed the opinion that it was the purpose of the National committee to foist a gold man upon the convention for temporary chairman. This brought out some very vigorous speeches, all very much in the line and evincing a determination to have the temporary chairman at whatever cost. Senator-elect Money of Mississippi was one of the most outspoken.

It was informally decided to leave the matter as the committee had reported it, agreeing to accept any silver delegate of recognized standing who might be chosen by the National committee.

The plan of proceedings of the silver men in case of the selection of a gold standard advocate by the committee was developed during the course of the meeting. They consider that one-third of the National committee are silver men. In the event indicated these members will present a minority report, naming the choice of the silver men for presiding officer of the convention, whereupon the controversy will be brought to an issue upon the floor of the convention. It was generally conceded that under the precedents there could be no interference with the National committee in preparing the temporary roll of the convention.

The silver men also discussed the advisability of abrogating the two-thirds rule. No formal action was taken, but the preponderance of sentiment was so strongly against a change that it was made perfectly certain that it will not be attempted. This is due to the fact that it is considered that such a course will be unnecessary. Several members have presented figures to show that the change will not be necessary. These figures, on the face of the returns, place the silver strength at 598, as against 332 gold delegates; but assurances have been received that lead to the conclusion that the silver vote will reach 600, and it is confidently believed that the display of so much strength will bring the few other votes necessary to give the required two-thirds. These figures are independent of contests. The States which are counted upon to yield the increase are Maine, Maryland, Michigan and Florida.

AS ALTGELD PUTS IT.

Says Silverites Will Make Short Work at Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD Ill. July 3 Governor Altgeld has returned from Chicago. He expects to return to Chicago on Sunday and remain until the conven-

tion. "The free silver men will have control of the convention," he said, "and it is, we think, to our best interests to wind up the business of the convention in one day. The single gold standard men will, of course, fight for delay. It is to their interest to spar for wind, as sporting men would say. They have no hope of controlling the convention, but it is their desire to procrastinate. They want to divert the platform from a 16 to 1 basis to some sort of a muddled compromise. Were we to let the convention remain in session several days they might do this."

GORMAN WON'T BE THERE.

Will Do Nothing to Stop Silver at Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—Senator Arthur P. Gorman will not go to Chicago. This is final.

"If I were to go to Chicago," said the Senator today, "what more could I do than can be done by gentlemen who compose the delegation elected by the State convention? Nothing."

Senator Gorman cannot be persuaded to alter his determination not to go to Chicago. It is doubtful if he will accept reappointment on the National committee. Certainly he will not be on the executive committee of that body.

Mr. Gorman does not think that there is any chance at this late hour to stem the free silver tide which will sweep over the Chicago convention.

When asked whom he thought the Democrats would nominate at Chicago, he replied, "It looks like Boies."

STRIKES A HURRICANE.

Bark Iolani Arrives From New York After 154 Days Out.

Rough Weather After Rounding Cape Horn—Sails and Blazing Carried Away by the Wind.

The long expected Hawaiian bark Iolani, C. C. McClure master, arrived in port at about 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, after an eventful passage of 154 days from New York, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of general merchandise consigned to C. Brewer & Co.

Captain McClure, in speaking of the voyage, breathed a sigh of relief as he made the remark that he was glad to substitute Honolulu and the mosquitoes for the experience he had gone through during the past five months. Continuing, Captain McClure spoke as follows:

"We left New York on February 12 and crossed the equator in the Atlantic ocean when 29 days out. Had fair weather all the way to Cape Horn, which we reached when 69 days out. From Cape Horn to lat. 40 S., in the Pacific ocean, we had terrific weather, with gale after gale striking us and carrying away some of our sails and rigging.

"In order to show you just what kind of an experience we passed through, I will furnish a detailed account of the hurricane from the time it struck us until emerging into better weather.

"On April 21st, while in lat. 37 48 S. and lon. 68 16 W., the day set in with moderate NNE winds. At 6 p. m. we began to get stronger winds from the same quarter. At 8 p. m. a heavy gale was blowing and at midnight we were in the midst of a fearful hurricane that set us all to thinking whether or not we would ever weather it.

"We were forced to strip down to lower main-topsail and fore-topmast staysail. The sea was the worst I have ever experienced. At 3 p. m. on the next day our lower main-topsail was blown from the bolt rope and the sailing torn to tatters. The decks were constantly flooded with water and the spray was such that although the day was perfectly clear, we could not see the forward house from the cabin here. Sails were blown from the gaskets and torn into shreds.

"After thirty-two hours of this terrible experience the wind moderated during the night, and then the good weather which it has been our good fortune to keep until reaching port set in."

Captain McClure is accompanied by his wife, who, throughout the terrible experience just related, was as brave and unconcerned as the hardest seaman.

Nearly every English flagship carries eight, and every cruiser four fully qualified divers, whose duty it is to repair any damage sustained by the vessel below the water line, clearing the propellers and recovering the anchors.

HAWAIIAN BAND IS EXCELLENT.

Opinion of an Austrian Musician Visiting Honolulu.

FINE COMPOSITIONS RENDERED.

Musicians Worthy of Great Credit. Their Executions Above the Average—To Play Difficult Compositions Require More Players.

Seated on one of the benches last night at Thomas Square during the time the Hawaiian Band was discoursing some of the sweetest strains of Verdi's *Traviata* was Herr Weinstein, at one time tuba player in the famous Vienna Orchestra which delighted large audiences on the Long Branch Pier a dozen years ago. Herr Weinstein is too old to play the tuba now, but he has not lost his taste for music or tonic sol fa. He knows a good thing when he sees it and can tell it when he hears it. In speaking of the work of the band to a reporter for the Advertiser Mr. Weinstein said last night:

"The people of Honolulu should be proud of their band, because the musicians are above mediocrity or they could never play the difficult pieces which they are called upon to perform, without greater preparation. I refer to the compositions of Rossini, Verdi, Wagner and other old masters of music. Since I have been here I have attended two concerts at your what-you-call-it park, and was well pleased.

"The selections for Sunday concerts in a community such as I am told Honolulu contains shows superior knowledge on the part of the person who prepares the program. The week day concerts, too, are elegant, though the same person shows an inclination to give the public selections from less noted composers than on Sunday. Of course, to the uneducated ear, a Brahms is more musical than a Verdi, and here, where half the population are cosmopolites, the individual tastes must be gratified.

"What I most object to is the fact that so many of these compositions have to be repeated one concert after another.

"When I was a musician in Europe, a member of the grand orchestra in Vienna, I mean in the early part of my musical career, the arrangement of band parts from an original piano score was attended by considerable hard labor, but in these days, when parts for a full band may be bought for a couple of shillings, there is no reason why your band should be forced to repeat a single piece during the season, unless by special request. Of course I have not lived here long enough to judge the tastes of the people in a musical way. If they prefer light and simple compositions they should have them. There are composers of that kind of trash who will furnish band parts free, merely for the sake of seeing their names in the programs, and with the class of musicians that I have noticed in the band it would be only a trifle for them to play them.

"Yes! I understand their salaries are from forty to fifty-five dollars a month, and that they are underpaid for their services; but there is not one of the band—I speak from the standpoint of a musician—who would not rather play a new piece at each concert than tinging over an old one.

"Mein Ludwig" may sound pretty to the untutored ear when it masquerades in Nuuanu Valley for the first time, but a repetition grates upon the ears of a man who has devoted the best years of his life to higher compositions. "No! I have not met Prof. Berger; I am not a musician now; I merely form one of the audience. If the selections played do not suit me I need not listen to them. But on the whole they do, and I am not complaining, except as to repetitions for which there is no excuse."

The telephone service between London and Paris has been so successful that the British postal authorities are about to lay a second cable across the English Channel to meet the increasing demand for the use of the wires. Manchester, Liverpool and some other large centres are also to be directly connected with Paris by telephone.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

P. H. Kahau and Kapela Kahau, his wife, v. C. W. Booth, Trustee for Elizabeth K. Booth, three Bakers, legatees and devisees under the will of Malie Kahau.

L. G. Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Whiting, JJ.

A conveyance of land in fee simple, as aforesaid, was made in writing having been given at the same time by the grantor to the grantees, constituting a mortgage.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG. C. J.

This is a clear case. In September, 1893, the complainant, P. H. Kahau, wishing to borrow some money, applied to an attorney, J. K. Kaulia, and offered to give a mortgage on his wife's premises on Queen Street, Honolulu, worth from \$800 to \$1000, to secure a loan of one hundred dollars. The attorney agreed to lend the money of his client Malie Kahau, now deceased, whose devise and legatees the defendant Mrs. Booth now is. The attorney advised complainant to give his client an absolute deed for the premises as being less expensive than a mortgage and promised that his client would give him a paper back stating that if the complainant paid the money back in one year, she would convey the land to them. After considerable demurring on the part of both Kahau and his wife, and on being assured by the attorney, Malie Kahau being present and agreeing thereto, that the two papers would be in fact a mortgage, an absolute deed was made by the complainants to Malie Kahau on the 20th September, 1893. The consideration expressed was \$125, the \$25, being interest on \$100 for one year at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per month, being retained in advance and made a part of the consideration. At the same time Malie Kahau executed and delivered to complainants a paper translated as follows:

To Kahau and Kapela Kahau.

I hereby declare to you two, in accordance with your request to me that if you two shall repay to me one hundred and twenty-five dollars on the 20th September, A. D. 1894, or before such date, I agree to resell my land situated on Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu, whose size is 47-7x48-3 feet, which you sold to me by the deed made on this 20th September, 1893. And the expenses of such sale shall be borne by you.

Respectfully, (Sig.) Malie Kahau.

In presence of (Sig.) J. K. Kaulia, Honolulu, Sept. 20, 1893.

None of these facts are questioned. The defendant Booth, trustee, after the death of Malie Kahau this wife succeeding to her interest, took the ground that an absolute title had passed and brought proceedings in ejectment against complainants, whereupon a bill was filed to declare the deed a mortgage and to redeem the same. The Circuit Judge after hearing decreed that the transaction was a mortgage and that complainants were entitled to redeem.

We hold that the instrument made by Malie Kahau was a defeasance.

By all the authorities a defeasance is an essential requisite of a mortgage, and it may be (1) in the conveyance itself, or (2) in a separate writing, or (3) it may exist in parole merely. The second method was adopted by the parties and the transaction was fully understood and accepted by the complainants, the mortgagee Malie Kahau and her attorney.

In law the absolute deed and the separate defeasance or agreement to reconvey executed at the same time amount to a mortgage.

Pennsylvania courts hold that where the "conveyance and the agreement to reconvey on payment of the purchase money are on their face of even date (which is this case) the transaction is necessarily a mortgage and that parole evidence of a different understanding by the parties will not be received to convert it into a conditional sale." Kerr v. Gilmore, 4 Watts (Pa.) 467. Brown v. Nickle, 6 Pa. St. 590. But while it is not necessary in this case to go as far as this it seems to us that it was *prima facie* a mortgage and it was hardly necessary for the complainants to show by parole that they were persuaded by the mortgagee to take the defeasance by a separate instrument on her assurance that she considered it a mortgage. But proofs were adduced before the Circuit Judge and they showed that the grantors continued in possession, that the consideration was inadequate, the land being worth many times more than the amount of money paid, that interest was charged, and that the full understanding of both parties was that the transaction was intended to be a mortgage and not a conditional sale. These facts would be sufficient to establish a defeasance by parole if the defeasance was not in writing. Campbell v. Dearborn, 129 Mass. 120. It made no difference that the time of repayment had been allowed to pass. Once a mortgage always a mortgage, and the mortgagee is allowed to redeem. Backus v. Backus, Adams, 5 Gray, 512. We remark that courts look with disfavor upon the method of making the deed absolute by a separate instrument. It is liable to be used to the prejudice of the mortgagee. In this case, however, the mortgagee had said, they always agreed to the face of fraud. C. W. Booth, Trustee for Elizabeth K. Booth, three Bakers, legatees and devisees under the will of Malie Kahau, v. P. H. Kahau and Kapela Kahau, his wife, L. G. Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Whiting, JJ. Cases on this subject may be found in Jones v. Morgan, 30 Cal. 255.

The decree appealed from is affirmed with costs. J. M. Munsarrat for complainant. Magoon & Edings for respondent. Honolulu, July 9, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. Rosse, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. A. Affonso.

Manoel Branco and J. A. Affonso.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit Judge Perry sitting in place of Mr. Justice Whiting, disqualified.

Appeal from a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit.

A mortgage was made, recorded and delivered to an antecedent creditor by a person who soon after became bankrupt. The mortgagee had no reasonable cause to believe his mortgagee to be insolvent or bankrupt, or to be contemplating insolvency or bankruptcy, and was a bona fide purchaser for a good consideration. Held: the conveyance was good as against the assignee in bankruptcy.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG. C. J.

This is a bill in equity brought by the assignee in bankruptcy of one J. A. Affonso to cancel a mortgage of land which is situated in Honokaa, Hawaii, held by the bankrupt under Royal Patent (Grant) Number 1073 and known as the "Affonso Store Premises." The mortgage was given to one Manoel Branco under the following circumstances. Mr. Affonso, being a Portuguese store keeper at Honokaa doing quite a large business and having begun a coffee plantation, desired to borrow some money for his business. He learned through a mutual friend that one Manoel Branco, also a Portuguese, living at Laupahoehoe, some twenty miles distant, had some money to lend, and with this friend proceeded there and borrowed the money, \$400, giving his receipt therefor, promising to secure its payment by a mortgage on his store premises at Honokaa as soon as he could get some person to draft the papers. Meanwhile he deposited his title deeds with Mr. Branco and went back to his home. This was on the 12 August, 1893. Affonso was then doing a good business; his credit was good and his principal creditor at Honolulu, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., considered him one of the most responsible country store keepers.

Affonso agreed to pay 8 per cent. per annum interest on the \$400 every six months, but Branco preferred to leave it to be paid at the end of two years when the principal would be due. After a while business became dull and Affonso, though he had reduced his debt to H. Hackfeld & Co. from \$5000 to about \$2000, made less frequent remittances to them, being unable himself to collect promptly the debts owing him by plantation hands and home-steaders.

Affonso says that he was also embarrassed by having bought out a partner in another store in Hamakua, and that he sold his coffee plantation to pay debts with the proceeds at a loss of \$1000. In the latter part of 1894 he was pushed by H. Hackfeld & Co. for payment of the balance of his debt to them; a suit and execution were threatened and he was advised to go into bankruptcy by an employee of this creditor. He went into bankruptcy on December 31, 1894. Not long before this he employed an attorney and notary to draft the mortgage in question to Branco to secure the sum he had borrowed, had it dated the 12th of August, 1893, the date of the loan, acknowledged it on the 22d November, 1894, and had it recorded, and then delivered it to Branco. Branco says he had no notice of Affonso's insolvency nor any reasonable grounds for believing him to be so. Affonso says he never gave Branco any reason to think he was insolvent. This testimony is not disputed.

It appears to us that the conveyance was made to a bona fide purchaser for value, Branco, who had no reasonable cause to believe his mortgagee to be insolvent or bankrupt or to be contemplating insolvency or bankruptcy. The statutory exception is complied with. See Chap. 35, Sec. 14, Laws of 1894. It may be that Affonso, finding that he was liable to be forced into bankruptcy wished to prefer his fellow countryman and save him from loss by taking all these steps to secure him, but Branco, his creditor, had no knowledge of these circumstances. The conveyance was to secure a bona fide debt and was not a voluntary conveyance, though Affonso was not pressed to make it by Branco, who felt himself safe and had no cause to suspect that he was not secure. It was executed and delivered in fulfillment of the promise made at the time of the loan to wit, in August, 1893.

Assuming that the mortgage, though dated August 12, 1893, created no lien on the property from that date and that the deposit of the title deeds created no lien, and treating the conveyance as made on the 22d November, 1894, and establishing the lien only from that date, Branco was, by all the evidence, a bona fide purchaser within the exception of the statute. Even if Affonso made a fraudulent preference by the conveyance, Branco did not participate in it, nor was he aware that such preference was thereby accomplished. The evidence even shows, it seems to us, that he had at the time of the delivery of the mortgage every reason to believe that Affonso's financial condition was sound, and therefore his mortgage is good as against the complainant in this case.

The decree appealed from is reversed with costs. A. Backus for complainant. A. Backus for defendant. Honolulu, July 9, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne.

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes and W. H. Lambert, partners under the name of the Port Angeles Red Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company, Defendants, and A. Beck, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit Judge Perry in place of Whiting, J., disqualified.

A decision of the court, jury waived, like the verdict of a jury, is to be supported unless error is clearly shown; and bills of exception are to be taken most strongly against those making them.

It cannot be inferred that the trial court, jury waived, overlooked an issue of fact, where it has made a general finding which can be sustained by the evidence, although it has not expressly referred to the issue in question and has expressly referred to other issues, the record not showing otherwise that the court did in fact overlook the issue.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This case came here on two bills of exceptions, in passing upon which, the court, among other rulings, ordered a new trial upon one branch of the case on the ground that a material issue of fact, relating to plaintiff's status as a domestic creditor or otherwise, had been overlooked by the trial court. (See decisions of June 25, 1896.) Plaintiff's counsel thereupon contended that the point, whether the issue in question had been overlooked by the trial court, had not been raised or argued in this court and that therefore he was entitled to be heard upon that point under the provisions of Section 57 of the Act to Reorganize the Judiciary Department. We think this contention correct, although we must confess that it was difficult to say from the record and arguments of counsel precisely what questions were to be regarded as submitted for the consideration of the court. Having now heard counsel on both sides upon this point, we are of the opinion that the record is such as not to sustain the inference that the issue in question was overlooked by the trial court. It is true no express finding was made thereon and express findings and rulings were made upon other specific points, besides the general finding for the plaintiff. But a decision of the court, jury waived, is of the nature of a jury verdict and must be supported unless error is clearly shown, and bills of exceptions, like pleadings or conveyances, are to be taken most strongly against those making them. In this instance the express specific findings and rulings were correct and there was a general finding for the plaintiff which can be sustained by the evidence. The exceptions taken must be considered as raising the question whether the general finding was contrary to the law and the evidence rather than the question whether the trial court failed to consider the issue in question at all. Whether he did in fact consider it, though not expressly referring to it, or whether he considered it waived in view of the fact that no attempt was made to meet the plaintiff's affidavit relating thereto, there being already against this only the unsworn allegation relating thereto in the receiver's petition, or whether the issue was in fact overlooked, we cannot say from the record. We can only say that it is not clearly shown by the record that the issue was overlooked and the exceptions do not clearly raise the question.

The order for a new trial upon this phase of the case is reversed; and we are informed that the plaintiff has remitted the sum named by the court to be remitted as a condition for avoiding a new trial on the other branch of the case, thus making any new trial at all unnecessary. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for receiver and garnishee. Honolulu, July 9, 1896.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Anaesthetics cause sixty-one deaths last year in the United Kingdom. Fifty-two due to chloroform. Russian surgeons are reviving the use of oxygen with chloroform, and claim better results.

Have You a Horse? IF YOU HAVE, Dress Him Well!

OAK TANNED HAND-MADE Harness! Looks Well, Is Strong, and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP. Fine Hand made Harness a Specialty. 2 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I. Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.

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IMPORTER OF SUGAR MACHINERY, STEAM PLOUGHS, RAILS AND ROLLING STOCK, COFFEE MACHINERY, RICE MACHINERY. CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPING, DISINTEGRATORS, "VICTORIA" CREAM SEPARATORS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Queen Street, Honolulu

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HOLLISTER & CO.
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.
Import direct from the principal factories of the world.

E. O. HALL & SON, HARDWARE
ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE, THE "TROPIC", STEEL IN AND LOOK AT OUR "SUCCESS" FILTERS, FRUIT OR MANGO PICKERS.
Has found its way to many of the plantations on the islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by overseers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it!
A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The
We have a CRISTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new
We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival

JOHN NOTT,
Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:
Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.
PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Read the ADVERTISER.
75 Cents a Month.

HONOLULU CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
Carriage Builder AND REPAIRER.
All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.
P. O. BOX 321.

Wilder's Steamship Company
— 1896 —
S. S. Kinau, CLARKE, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.
LEAVES HONOLULU.
*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.
ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.
Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

S. S. Claudine, CAMERON, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent. Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.
Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.
IN PALACE AND COTTAGE, ALICE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the only and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. It is made throughout the whole civilized world from the finest materials.
L. LORENZ'S PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK. READ ABOVE ON EACH WRAP. See the goods. Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, on the Government stamp.
Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.
FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTHERN ISLANDS.
Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR THIS.

The Andree Balloon en Route
to the North Pole.

LIABLE TO DROP ANYWHERE.

Julius Ralph tells of the Appear-
ance of the Air Ship—Everything
Depends on Guide Ropes—Pro-
visions for 120 Days—No Danger.

Speaking of Prof. Andree's great bal-
loon, which is expected to carry that
distinguished gentleman to the North
Pole, Julius Ralph says, in the S. F.
Examiner of recent date:
It is a wonderful balloon, to which

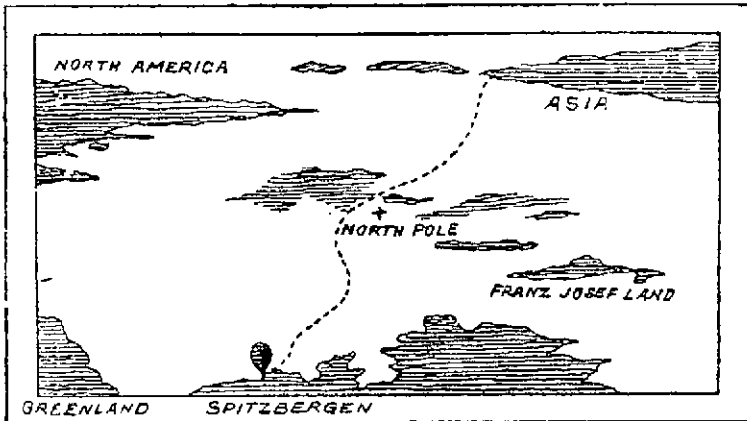


CHART OF THE ARCTICS, SHOWING THE EXPECTED COURSE OF THE
BALLOON OVER THE NORTH POLE.

the daring aeronauts will trust their
lives and great hopes. The most mar-
vellous airship ever built will not com-
pare with it. For by means of this
creation it is hoped to achieve the pur-
pose which has urged countless un-
daunted men to death. It represents
the only means of reaching the North
Pole that has not proven an absolute
failure. If the project succeeds France
will claim the glory for which English-
speaking nations have striven for more
than a century. If it fails it will be one
more to add to the wrecks that strew
the path science has made toward what
has proved the impassable barrier that
separates us from no one knows what.
I have been able to penetrate into M.
Lachambre's building. It is hidden
away in a desolate quarter of Paris,
close to the fortifications, in an almost
inaccessible corner of Vaugirard.

I found the balloon in a spacious
shed, where balloons have been evolved
from babyhood to maturity. In ap-
pearance the car resembles one of those
cooking pots in which French house-
wives make the national dish of soup
and anarchists convert into bombs.
Stoutly constructed of wicker and cane,



PROF. ANDREE.

it is covered with a water-proof mat-
erial. It contains sufficient provisions
for three men for 120 days, a supply
of extra clothing, scientific instruments
and three bags stuffed with wool, to
serve as beds.

From the center of the car there rises
a sort of wooden ax, traversing the
tightly fitting cover of wicker work,
beneath which the voyagers expect to
lie as snugly as in their beds at home.
All the more important rope-work is
attached to the protruding portion of
the wooden ax just mentioned. Above
the car is arranged a platform, access
to which is obtained by means of rope
ladders. Other ladders lead up to the
lower of the three valves of the balloon.
This trio of valves is a special feature.
The remaining two are fixed about
half-way up the balloon, one on each
side.

M. Lachambre laughs at the idea of
his balloon bursting. Nothing would
burst it he is certain, after the precau-
tions he has taken. The material of
which it is made is double everywhere
and quadruple where the pressure is
greatest. The two layers of stuff are
stuck together by a composition of M.
Lachambre's finding, and in the adhe-
sive qualities of which he has the
greatest confidence. The whole is to
be covered with a varnish, also of his
discovery, and used in this balloon for
the first time. Other special inven-
tions are to be adapted to the balloon,
and especially a system of sails, which
the aeronauts declare will enable them
to guide their vessel to a very consid-
erable extent.

An all-important feature of the bal-
loon is its guide ropes, three in number.
The entire success of the expedition
hinges on these guide ropes. It must
not be supposed that the balloon is to
go careering through space at an enor-
mous altitude. If its owners can help
it it will never be more than two or
three hundred meters above the earth.
At this height the guide ropes will
trail on the ground. According as
more or less of the rope trails, the bal-
loon will rise or fall, as the weight it
has to carry will clearly increase or de-
crease in proportion to the length of
the rope dangling in mid-air. The
guide ropes weigh about 1000 kilo-

grammes. They have been carefully
made of the best obtainable hemp and
thoroughly impregnated with vaseline
so as to insure non-absorption of wa-
ter. The fate of the travelers depends
on these guide ropes, because they are
so constructed as not to wear out. M.
Lachambre does not think there is any
danger of this contingency. He points
out that the ice fields which surround
the Pole are at all intents and purposes
smooth, and, at any rate, present no
obstacles in the form of vegetation that
are likely to damage the ropes. It was
at one time proposed to have recourse
to a single iron chain as a guide in
place of rope, but it has finally been de-
cided that hemp is the best material.

As he explains it, nothing is simpler
than the whole affair. At the begin-
ning of July, when the balloonists will
start from Nors Koearna, a small is-
land near Spitzbergen, balmy south-
erly winds blow round that quarter of
the globe, as if in special provision of
the needs of balloonists traveling to
the North Pole. All the three voyagers
will have to do is to float along, im-
pelled by the friendly air currents. As
M. Lachambre insists, a baby could sail
his balloon. Where the wind goes, there
will go the balloon, and as no one has
reason to suppose that the wind will
avoid the North Pole, the balloon

KATE FIELD'S PECULIARITIES.

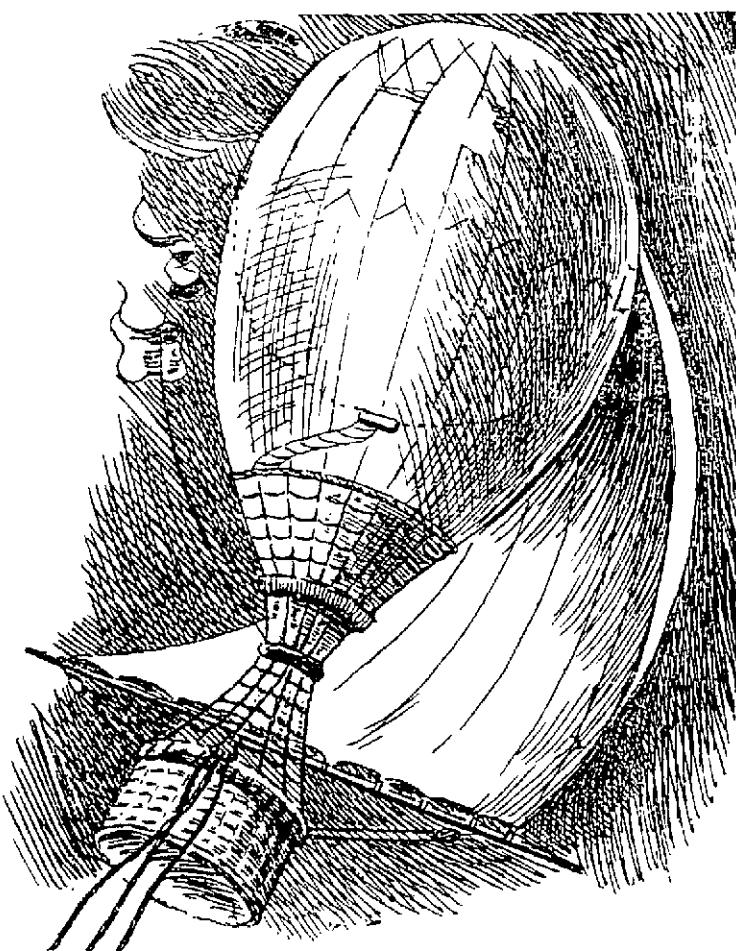
Friend Writes of Her Ways in
Examiner.

MADE 'SLAVES' OF ALL MEN.

some Romancing by an Admirer—An
Old Told Tale—Visit to the Ben-
nington—Her Presence was Always
Enjoyed by Men of Intellect.

I was in Honolulu at the time of the
late Miss Kate Field's arrival there,
and for several months thereafter. I
had known her previously, and when it
was announced that she was to visit the
Hawaiian Islands, partly in the interest
of a Chicago newspaper, but chiefly for
the rehabilitation of her rapidly declin-
ing health, I looked forward to a capti-
vating study of the effect she would
produce upon a community that was en-
tirely new to her. I mean captivating
in this sense, that while Miss Field
was in some respects the most splen-
dently unconventional of women that the
North American continent has produc-
ed, the dominating note of the social
symphony in Honolulu, and, indeed, in
all the Hawaiian Islands, is convention-
ality. This could hardly be otherwise in
a country in which the "missionary
element," having a social as well as a
political and business majority, pre-
serve in great part the ironclad tradi-
tions and the neatly stitched social
rules of their forefathers and foremoth-
ers.

Into a social field of this character



THE BALLOON "NORTHERN POLE."

ought to reach there in due time. Better
still, when once the regions aimed at
are gained the wind is scheduled to
continue to behave itself with exem-
plary docility, and, as if it were con-
scious that it should blow, not where
it listeth, but in the interest of scien-
tific explorers.

What does it do? Having waited
the travelers to their destination, it
sweeps round and carries them in a
homeward direction, which it is
thought will be by way of Siberia. M.
Andree has no doubt whatever that by
October, at the latest, he will be in Si-
beria. All these theories, in which
those who have developed them thor-
oughly believe, will soon be put to the
proof. In a few days M. Viellard will
start from Chantilly, near Paris, with
the materials for building the specially
designed shed to be erected at Nors
Koearna, in which the balloon is to be
inflated. It will be a wooden edifice
four stories high and forming a regular
octagon of twenty metres in diameter.
The roof is canvas is detachable, and
will be drawn off when the balloon
filled with its 4500 cubic metres of hy-
drogen is ready to catch the first favor-
ing breeze. M. Lachambre is going in
person to start it, on what he calls its
"little excursion."

This venture of M. Andree has the
merit among others of being decidedly
unique among all the long list of North
Pole exploring parties, from the days
of Sir John Franklin down to the re-
cent, hopeful effort of the indefatigable
and sanguine Dr. Nansen. No ice packs,
no crushing foes, no obstinate currents
will interrupt the progress of this pro-
posed expedition. Contrary winds may
take the strange journey longer than
now figured on, but the aeronauts will
simply "wait the favoring gale."

I should add that the system of three
guide ropes, on the excellence of which
the success of M. Andree's expedition
hangs, has been carefully tested in the
neighborhood of Paris recently by Com-
mandant Renard, the head of the fa-
mous French military balloon estab-
lishment at Mondon, and by Gaston
Tissandier, another of the most cele-
brated French aeronauts. M. Lacham-
bre is enthusiastic at the results of
these experiments, which he declares
place the success of the expedition be-
yond a doubt. He knows what he is
talking about, but to the stay-at-home
folk who are not specialists, a journey
to the North Pole will appear rather
more dangerous in a balloon than in
any other conveyance.

The greatest length of England and
Scotland, north to south, is about 608
miles.

He is used to it, likes it, and it
handles it moderately it apparently
does him no harm. One of the Kanaka
men produced his bottle of sake on this
occasion, and was about to take a pull
at it, when the bottle was violently
seized by a fellow laborer, a burly Por-
tuguese, who ran off to an adjoining
coal yard. The Kanaka. It is truly a
mild, gentle race of men, gazed after
the retreating figure of the thief, utter-
ing never a word. Miss Field had seen
the whole performance.

"Here," she said, handing the victim
some silver, "go get some more," and
drove off.

"Well, well, well!" gasped Honolulu
society once more.

All this happened during the first few
days of Miss Field's stay in Honolulu.
Two weeks after her arrival in the
Islands she was the idol of all the
women in the city, the men were her
slaves.

The American woman not only com-
pletely overturned many of the little
trivialities, such as primness made ri-
diculous and prudery made silly, which
generations of ironbound custom had
caused the Hawaiian women to bow to
as the ancient Kanakas bow to their
goddess Pele, but she became the ob-
ject of their imitation. Inconceivable
victory for a woman—to be imitated by
her sister women! Candor compels the
statement that some of her lady imi-
tators made distressingly poor jobs of
their portrayals and contributed prodi-
giously to the hilarity of their broth-
ers and husbands, who snickered in
their clubs over the startling "breaks"
made by their women folk in their ef-
forts to achieve the "Field manner."

A United States war vessel, the Ben-
nington, was lying in Honolulu harbor
when Miss Field arrived in the Islands.
One or two of the officers of the ship
had met Miss Field in Washington. So
they invited her to come aboard to a
ward-room supper. She went, accom-
panied by Mr. Willis, the American
Minister to Hawaii. Now, it is a suf-
ficiently trying ordeal for the most ac-
complished man of the world to dine in
the ward-room of a ship of war, owing
to the impossibility of telling a naval
officer anything new. Kate Field, twenty
minutes after ascending the ship's
ladder, was possessed of a retinue of a
score of stalwart, well drilled officers
of the United States navy, who were
ready to lay down their lives for her
at an instant's notice if necessary. She
was the only woman in the party,
but she dominated them all. The sail-
or men forward marveled at the vociferous
laughter that proceeded from the ward-
room that night.

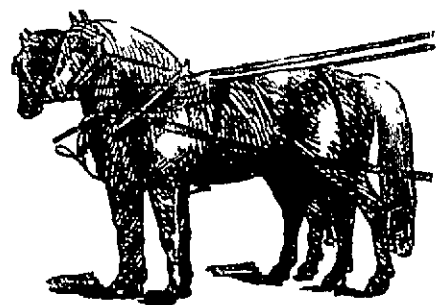
"When I was down here before on the
gunboat Adams," said one of the offi-
cers the next day, "Robert Louis Steven-
son was living over at Sans Souci"—a
suburb of Honolulu—"and we used to
get him aboard occasionally. While he
rolled cigarettes and talked we would
all remain as quiet as mice, anxious not
to lose a word. Well, anyhow, since
those days I haven't had such a treat
as Miss Field gave us last night. How?
Oh, I don't know; the little woman is a
hypnotist."—San Francisco Examiner.

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.
(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in
All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly
attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works
30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in opera-
tion at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Pa-
palou. The same are in good order,
and are to be taken out because too
small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on
the wharf at Papalou, on or after Oc-
tober 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices,
apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at
Papalou, or to C. BREWER & COM-
PANY, L.D., Honolulu
1769-3m

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR
PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth.



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals of the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name
Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is
blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which
has superseded all other disinfect-
ants, being a scientific compound
having no odor, yet possessing the
qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should
be placed in every house in Hon-
olulu where odors and germs of dis-
ease exist. They are placed free
of charge, taken care of and kept
working day and night for \$1.00
per month. It's an innovation, but
on scientific principles, and ap-
peals to everyone of common sense.
The idea is this: The distributor
drops two drops a minute, day or
night. Foul odors are killed, and
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that
powerful disinfectant is being used
if you judge by the lack of odor.
But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Auto-
matic Distributor"? Our Agent
Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
phone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Pacific

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Vancouver and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

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Company

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OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and
Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hon-
olulu and the Hawaiian Islands the unders-
igned General Agents are authorized to
take risks against the dangers of the sea
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - - 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Mar-
chandise, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

1- Paid-up Capital - 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds - 2,410,992 7 8

3- Life and Annuity Funds - 8,572,525 14 11

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,546,856 18 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,859,821 16 4

£2,906,678 15 6

The accumulated funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants.

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

GOOD'S CASE IS NOT SERIOUS.

The Public Will be Amused
When Charges are Read.

NO FEAR OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

More Like Personal Differences.
Newspaper Articles Exaggerate
the Facts—Trial May be Long
and Lacking in Interest, Etc.

The court martial consisting of Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher, President, Capt. W. A. Kinney, Judge Advocate, and Majors McLeod, Cooper, Laukea and Potter, met in the Bungalow at 7:30 last night. The officers of the court were sworn in and organized under the military laws and Captain Good, the accused officer, brought before the body in order that it wishes regarding the proceedings might be ascertained.

Before the charges could be read to him he requested a postponement in order that he might confer with his counsel, A. G. M. Robertson, who is absent from the city and would not return until Thursday. His request was granted and a postponement had until Friday night at 7:30. This will enable both sides to prepare for trial.

Around military headquarters the affair is generally deplored for the reason solid lines will be washed and members of the regular and volunteer forces, whose skirts are presumably clear, will probably be called upon to give testimony. The general opinion is that the trial will be a long and tedious one.

One gentleman, an officer in the National Guard, and high in the opinion of the Government, smiled when speaking of the offences charged against Captain Good.

"To read the newspaper accounts as to the seriousness of the charges one might think the Captain had been sowing the seeds of revolution among the men under him, and that the city might go to bed any night supposing everything to be quiet and peaceful, and wake up in the morning to find the Government building and the designs for the new Government bonds in the hands of Captain Good and a half dozen private soldiers.

"I have reasons for believing that the public will enjoy a big laugh over the charges when they are published. In order that discipline should be enforced, I presume it is necessary for Minister Cooper to take action in the matter, but the idea that Captain Good would be shot, under the same circumstances, in a colder climate, is pure newspaper rot, and I cannot believe that Colonel McLean ever made the remark credited to him."

"But what about the accused officer being kept in practically solitary confinement?" was asked.

"That is about as peculiar as the charges that are reported to have been made against him. Just why he should be deprived of the use of the grounds is more than any man in the military can imagine. I understand it was a surprise to the court that Good showed his preference for restraint by asking for time to wait for his attorney. From what I can learn, Good might have pleaded his own case and had it settled one way or the other three days earlier.

"There's not going to be any secrecy in the matter when it comes before the court. The trial will probably be held in the old throne room, and the public will not have to form its opinion from the highly colored newspaper reports. If it wants to hear them. The Coyne matter was practically settled by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and will not be brought up again. A disagreement over a beer keg culminating in a court martial is not a common affair. What the relations between Good and Coyne are I do not know. The Lieutenant says they are cordial, and Good has no opportunity to talk back, so the public must be content with an ex parte statement until developments are made during the court martial."

"Do you suppose these developments will affect any other officers in the military to the extent of other courts martial?"

"As the charges have not been presented, and the court has but informally met, and as no evidence has been presented bearing on the case, I cannot say. The opinions I have expressed were formed after conversation with men who know considerable of the ins and out of military life in Honolulu. If they are wrong, so am I."

PUNAHOU GETS A PRIZE.

J. McCandless Donates Fisher's Painting to the College.

At the close of the art sale yesterday James McCandless and Hugo Fisher, Jr., met and considered an offer made by the former for the large oil painting "Merced River" by Hugo A. Fisher.

Mr. McCandless has a great aloha for Punahou, though he was not educated there, and when it was suggested that the art gallery in Bishop Hall was the proper place for the painting he at once brought his public spiritedness into action and made an offer. As the painting was for the college, the artist waived prices and the picture was sold to Mr. McCandless at a figure satisfactory to all.

The subject, Yosemite Valley, is one that has been painted from many points. Heretofore achieved fame by putting upon canvas a scene from a point in the great valley; Moran added to his reputation by painting from an other. Scarcely a nook or corner of Yosemite has been missed by artists who sought to make or add to their

reputations as painters. Mr. Fisher has painted from a half dozen different places, but this, in his opinion, is his best work in the valley.

In this painting Oahu College gets a prize, through the munificence of Mr. McCandless, of which it may well feel proud. The donor regards the institution as one deserving of encouragement by the citizens of Honolulu. His action is one which will no doubt be emulated by others who desire to see the new gallery full of works by the best artists.

WILL GET NEW TRIAL.

One of the Trouseau Cases Ordered to be Retried.

Chief Justice Judd has rendered an opinion in Edma G. Trouseau vs. Bruce Cartwright and Hugh McIntyre, executors of the will of Geo. P. Trouseau, deceased. E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney-General, sat in place of Justice Whiting, disqualified, renders a concurring opinion, while Justice Frear dissents.

The majority opinion sets forth the following principles of law:

"The condition in a contract to pay money 'when my circumstances allow' and as soon as they allow, is fulfilled by evidence that the promisor was in receipt of money over and above his reasonable expenses with which he could pay.

"The fact that the executors of such promisor had not assets to pay in full the sum contracted for by their decedent, does not show that the condition of ability to pay in the testator's lifetime was not fulfilled.

"A contract contemplated money to be paid in instalments, conditioned upon ability to pay. Evidence of ability to pay part of the sum contracted to be paid is a fulfillment of the condition."

Judge Magoon gave the judgment from which the appeal was taken, disallowing the principal sum sued for, but ordering the annual payments stipulated to be in lieu of interest.

Justice Frear, in nonconcurring, says: "The logical conclusion under these circumstances would be, not to make another error by allowing the principal sum, but to correct the first error by disallowing the interest. This cannot, however, be done on this bill of exceptions, as the plaintiff did not except to the allowance of interest."

OPEN UP MORE LANDS.

Kohala Residents Draw Attention to Awini.

Opportunities for Coffee and Fruit Cultivation—Confident of Success of Undertaking.

The following petition has been forwarded to the Commissioners of Public Lands, by the residents of Kohala who are actively and earnestly interested in the development of the country districts of Hawaii:

To the Commissioners of Public Lands:

Having had our attention called to the Land Act passed by the Legislature of 1895, where provisions for obtaining good agricultural lands would be received on very reasonable terms, we, as citizens of the Republic residing in North Kohala, believing in the opening of public lands for settlement, knowing that therein lie our hopes of improving our conditions and prospects, as well as the advantages that the Republic will receive, desirous of acquiring Government lands at Awini for coffee and fruit cultivation and the establishment there of homes, which lands we are satisfied are suitably adapted for such purposes, respectfully urge your honorable body to dispatch to such vicinity, as soon as possible, a surveyor, to have such lands parceled out to us as applicants, and for the appointment of a suitable person here as Land Agent. We feel confident of the ultimate success of our undertaking, based not only upon the answers in the Senate made by Minister King to Senator Holstein on the 27th of March, 1896, favorably recommending that these lands be settled as rapidly as demands are made.

With high hope for our country's welfare, we feel assured that our request will meet your sanction, and that it will not be long when our ambitions will be realized and a rural population domiciled in Awini under the protecting and fostering care of a beneficent Government.

Respectfully,
(Signed) John Luiz, Antonio Luiz, W. V. Rodenhurst, J. S. Murray, Thos. D. Gaman, J. Williams, E. A. Fraser, Manuel Luiz, Jr.; A. D. Lindsay, Geo. P. Tulloch, Robert Laing, Antonio C. de Souza, J. F. Hall, J. N. Bell, Manuel Vicente, J. A. M. Osorio, D. S. Kahookano, M. R. Freitas, Jos. K. Kaohi, G. P. Kamanoha, Chas. K. Kunahe, C. H. Pulaa, Joel Kaniaia, S. H. K. He, M. G. Clement, J. D. Ponoouli, J. H. Kamaunui.

We are convinced of the advantages to flow from the opening up of these lands at Awini, that we believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
F. NORTHUP.

Sugar Machinery.

Robert Catton, importer of sugar machinery, steam plows and plantation machinery, has opened an office on Queen street for the transaction of business. Mr. Catton has represented the Watsons of Glasgow in Honolulu for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the machinery in use on plantations and in sugar mills, and can estimate on either machinery or repairs.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Cakes and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Giles and daughter will leave for the Volcano by the Kinau today.

Herr Pastor Isenberg will preach in Y. M. C. A. hall on Sunday at 11 a. m.

A match race between Antidote and Billy C has been arranged for August 1st.

There was only one additional case of smallpox at the quarantine station yesterday.

A well bound set of Scientific American from 1878 to 1894 for sale by "X," this office.

Miss Ingersoll, the violinist, and Miss Wright left for the Coast on the Martha Davis yesterday.

A meeting of the Masonic Temple squad, C. G., was held last night. Three new members were elected.

The Pacific Hardware Company will receive large invoices of goods on the Australia and the W. G. Irwin.

Fred Damon and George Martin, who have been making a trip around the island on a tandem, returned at 6 o'clock last night.

You can get thirty-five cents a dozen for gasoline tins and seventy-five a dozen for gasoline and kerosene cases at Castle & Cooke's.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, left for the Garden Isle on the Iwaland yesterday to be absent about two weeks on a collecting tour.

Several lady bicyclists of the city are learning to do gymnastics on their wheels. Gracefulness is a factor that has not entered in yet.

David Dowsett has accepted a position as clerk in the Appraiser's department of the custom house. He began his duties Wednesday.

In a letter to L. A. Thurston Hon. W. O. Smith speaks highly of the reception accorded Dr. Wood and himself by C. Along and his son "Tony."

Harry Wilder and Tom King will leave on the next Kinau for Hawaii and ride a tandem wheel around Hawaii, including a trip to the volcano.

The court martial proceedings in the case of Captain John Good, Jr., will be resumed tonight, possibly in the Legislative hall in the Executive building.

At a meeting of the Oahu Lodge K. of P. last night it was decided to have a banquet and dance at Sans Souci on August 18th, the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Lodge.

Captain Soule of the bark Martha Davis gave a delightful entertainment and dance aboard that vessel Wednesday night. There was a large number of the captain's friends present.

Oahu Lodge, K. of P., an organization which has reached very healthy proportions, will celebrate next month the twenty-fifth anniversary of the lodge. Mystic Lodge will join in the celebration.

Miss Fitzgerald, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and Miss Mahoney during her several weeks' stay in Honolulu, will leave for her home in the States by the Australia on Monday.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Pacific Rebekah Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., in Harmony Hall, on the evening of July 22d. Previous events of this kind have proven a great success, and there is every reason to believe that the one set for the 22d will be in the same list.

The demand for space in the new High School is such that additional room is required to accommodate the pupils. In order that the demand may be filled, the Minister of the Interior has decided to erect a four-room cottage, and has advertised for bids for the erection of it.

The Kinau took away a large number of passengers on her last trip, but today's list will be still larger. Honolulu is getting a little too warm and since everyone cannot go to the Peninsula, whither the society people are all flocking, the less favored will rusticate on Maui and Hawaii.

The Hawaiian schooner Norma is now at the Nuuanu street wharf, getting ready for a trip to the French Frigate Shoals, for which place she will probably leave today on a fishing expedition. A Japanese crew will work the vessel. Captain Rosehill expects to be away for a month or six weeks.

There seems to be a general exodus of school teachers from Honolulu, and one from the number who left by the W. G. Hall, Clarendon and Iwaland yesterday. Never were so many good men so nearly deserted, along with the wharves before, and never were there so many teachers in the city as now.

Owing to the severe losses caused by the recent tidal wave in Japan, a sub-

scription list has been started in the Yokohama Specie Bank for the purpose of securing funds to relieve the Japanese in the districts where the damage was sustained. If there are any Euro-peans inclined to help fellow beings in distress, the opportunity is offered to them now.

Some of the small boys of the city have a novel way of evading the "curfew" law. If they wish to go to a certain place after a forbidden hour they pick out a series of alleys by which they can reach that spot. When they have to cross the streets they do so in a hurry and then, safely buried in the shadows of another alley, they proceed on their way unmolested.

News was received by the Kinau yesterday that in the Fourth of July events, at Hilo E. Hapai, so well known in athletic circles here, won the 100-yards dash, 220-yards dash, hurdle race, running broad jump and standing high jump, which were the only events he entered. He was barred out of two other races which he sought to enter. The Hilo boys did not know what they had struck when Hapai kept coming out winner after each event.

FINE BOOK BINDING.

What an Old Friend Thinks of Work Done by This Company.

The Hawaiian Gazette bindery has recently executed an order which merits special notice. It is the binding of nine volumes of the Magazine of American History (a richly illustrated work), in half morocco, gilt edges and full gilt back, in style of workmanship that would do credit to any of the best establishments of New York or London. The bindery is in charge of Mr. G. L. Samson, a master workman in his line, as this and other work lately turned out by him afford ample proof. Besides library books, the establishment is manufacturing sets of the largest account books, such as are used in banks and mercantile houses, in every respect equal to the best American or European make. The bindery is well equipped with the latest machinery made for book binding, and work of this class, ruled to any desired pattern, can be executed here much better and more satisfactory than when ordered from abroad. It affords pleasure to notice such an institution in Honolulu.—The Planters' Monthly.

FATAL BURNING CASE.

An Aged Native Woman Burned to Death.

Her Husband and Three Others Injured—Sustained to Have Started by Overturning a Lamp.

About 4:30 yesterday morning fire was discovered in a grass house at Wai-ale, occupied by Puahala and his wife, Mamaka, an aged couple, and three other persons. The house caught fire by the overturning of a lamp. Puahala was awakened by the smell of smoke, and before he and the others could get out of the house they were severely burned.

After the fire had exhausted itself the remains of Mamaka were found burned to a crisp.

In life she had weighed upward of three hundred pounds, but her corpse weighed less than ninety. The old gentleman believes his wife got up to prepare breakfast, as was her custom, and in some way upset the lamp. The house was located about 150 feet from the residence of Paul Isenberg and wife, but they were absent in the city when the fire broke out. Soon afterward they were telephoned to and immediately left for the scene.

Mrs. Isenberg was unremitting in her efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the old gentleman and the other survivors of the accident. She provided bandages and remedies and personally applied them to their burned limbs and bodies.

In the afternoon Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, accompanied by Chester A. Doyle, visited the place, but found an inquest unnecessary.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The Queen Hotel and Mountain View to be Sold at Auction.

On August 10 W. S. Luce will sell at auction the valuable Hotel property on Nuuanu street known as "The Queen." The house was built a few years ago by the late John Thomas Waterhouse and never opened for public use. It is well furnished throughout. It is in a capital location for a hotel and a rare opportunity is offered persons intending to embark in that business.

Mountain View is a private residence in a high and healthy location, commanding an excellent view of the famous range of mountains as well as the harbor. It is well finished and the grounds are planted in fruit and ornamental trees and a stream of running water on the grounds. A windmill supplies water for the house and grounds.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hawalian—Wilmont Grant Peirce and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; G. L. Agassiz, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Macdonald, San Francisco; E. Ermler, Berlin, Germany; L. K. Pangborn and wife, Jersey City, N. J.; Scott B. Wilson, England; Mrs. T. K. Reid, Miss Bernice Halstead, Dr. Reid, Wailua.

Arlington Miss A. F. Linders, Hana, B. Brightwell, Kauai, F. M. Husted, San Francisco; Charles Dasher, Stockton; C. D. Blouning, Alameda, F. L. Guenther and Miss E. M. Guenther, Washington, D. C., Senator Hocking, Hawaii.

NOT SMALLPOX BUT SIMPLY VARIOLOID.

Cases at Quarantine Station Yesterday.

EARLY MORNING DISCOVERY.

Substitute Resolution Regarding the Schools Adopted—Who Fears the Bill—Dr. Thompson Appeals to Board of Health—Cattle Disease.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present President Emerson, Drs. Day and Monsarrat, Minister Cooper, Messrs. Kelipio, Reynolds and Lansing.

President Emerson stated that he had put down as the first matter to be considered the question of health certificates in the examination of children in the public schools. He then read the resolution relating to the matter as adopted by the Board of Health, and pointed out defective places in the same which resulted in the provision not being carried out on every occasion.

President Emerson next presented the following substitute resolution: "It is hereby resolved that the scholars and teachers in all public and private schools throughout the Republic of Hawaii shall provide themselves, within fourteen days after the opening of the annual school term, with certificates signed by some duly licensed and competent physician, as to their freedom from contagious and infectious diseases. The district Government physicians are instructed to visit the several public schools and make the necessary examinations of those not provided with certificates, free of charge, during the period above specified.

"The possession of said certificate is required as a condition of connection with or stay in the schools. Said certificates shall be renewed each year."

Upon motion of Mr. Lansing the same was adopted.

Copies of this resolution will be sent to the Bureau of Public Instruction.

Dr. Day was called upon to make a statement regarding the sickness at the quarantine station, and spoke as follows:

"The steamer China arrived here early Monday morning, about nine and a half days from Yokohama, with the bill of health showing the existence of a case of smallpox between Honk Kong and Yokohama, and the removal of the patient (a Chinaman) at the latter place.

"I received a letter from W. O. Smith under date of July 4th, in which he spoke of the case of smallpox, and recommended in the event that no other cases had appeared, the cabin passengers and officers of the China be allowed to go ashore, but that none except those having business, and custom house officers, be allowed upon the Pacific Mail wharf and aboard ship.

"A letter from Dr. Eldredge under date of July 3d referred to the same matter, with the additional information that the steamer had been fumigated and the passengers vaccinated.

"I examined every one aboard the China, and saw no evidences of anything suspicious. Nearly eleven days had elapsed since the smallpox patient had been removed at Yokohama. The period of incubation had not fully elapsed.

"The Chinese and Japanese passengers were landed in quarantine on the same morning, and two inspections have been carried on daily.

"At about 5 a. m. Wednesday, July 15th, J. D. McVeigh telephoned to me that he had discovered two suspicious cases among the Chinese passengers. I reached the quarantine station about an hour later and found the two men affected with varioloid, and another case just developing. It is, then, only varioloid we have to deal with, and not smallpox.

"The sick men have been isolated and the remaining immigrants released."

In closing his remarks Dr. Day dwelt upon the necessity of a small hospital building at the quarantine station for just such cases as were developed yesterday.

A letter was received from Dr. Thompson, giving information that he had received a telephone message from Sheriff Hitchcock to attend a Chinaman who had been injured in a fray with a Japanese. He was under arrest and in the sheriff's custody. Dr. Thompson called at the jail in Central Hilo and attended the Chinaman. A bill for \$10 was sent in, but Sheriff Hitchcock refused to pay the same, making the statement in writing that Dr. Thompson being a Government physician was not entitled to pay for attendance in such cases.

Dr. Thompson appealed to the Board of Health on principle. He did not think that such cases came within his duties as Government physician.

Mr. Lansing wanted to know if, in case a doctor was called for by a sheriff, it was obligatory that he attend upon the patient for whom his services had been sought.

Dr. Day was of the opinion that he should respond as a matter of duty, unless there was some special reason for not so doing.

It was the opinion of the Board of Health that Dr. Thompson should be paid but when the matter of the source of pay was considered there seemed to be general doubt.

Minister Cooper suggested that he pay was the person who should pay.

Dr. Monsarrat's report on slaughter houses showed 137 cattle received from Oahu ranches, with 122 out of this number affected with Rube River.

Inspector Kelipio's report showed 113,070 fish received at the market during the week ending July 12th.



Mr. George W. Tulley
Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me
When the doctors could do me no good what- ever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be with- out Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TULLEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

Valuable Property For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., to sell at my auction rooms, on

Monday, August 10th,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property: The

"QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building, with grand basement, situated on Nuuanu avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle House, built for an hotel, with the latest improved sanitary fixtures; very suitable for a club house, hospital or place of entertainment. Also

"MOUNTAIN VIEW"

A charming Nuuanu Valley residence, nearly opposite Government Electric Light Works, suitable for a sanitarium, built on a grand three-acre lot and commanding a magnificent view.

The house is new and large with nine rooms, and there are four cottages in the yard. A windmill and greenhouse and a running stream on the premises, together with the fruit and ornamental trees, add not only beauty but value to this unsurpassed Valley retreat.

A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash in U. S. Gold Coin, balance mortgage on premises.

For further particulars inquire of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., or

W. S. LUCE,

4355-tf 1777-6t AUCTIONEER.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,

27 Kirby Street, Boston, or

BREWSTER & CO., LTD.,

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"THE LAND OF 'PRETTY SOON.'"

"I know of a land where the streets are paved
With the things which we meant to achieve,
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures for which we grieve;
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

"There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mould and rust.
And oh, this place, while it seems so near,
Is further away than the moon:
Tho' our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
To the land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

"The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks;
And the ships that have sailed from its shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is further at noon than it was at dawn,
And further at night than at noon.
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

—Exchange.

GERMANY'S SUGAR BOUNTY.

Consul General Mason Reports us to Its Practical Working.

Frank Mason, United States consul general at Frankfurt, has taken advantage of the fact that the new German sugar tax went into effect June 1, to make a special report to the Department upon the whole subject of sugar export bounties pointing out the practical working of the bounty system in Germany, where it originated, and quoting statistics comparing the sugar industry in France and Germany. He says they saw that the German sugar producers are safe from European competition, and do not need the increased export bounty, but nothing could withstand the agrarian demands. Their victory was one of the most significant events in recent German legislation. The new law cannot fail to increase Germany's sugar product, and thereby exert a more or less tangible effect on the general market.—American Exchange.

WILL MAKE THEM PUBLIC.

The United States and England Will Print Arbitration Letters.

LONDON, June 27.—Great Britain and the United States have agreed to publish the arbitration correspondence exchanged between the two countries. The publication of this matter, it appears, has been delayed while waiting the arrival in London of Secretary Olney's latest communication, which was handed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, early in the week, and which is in Mr. Olney's most incisive style, and forms one of the most important documents of the series.

No definite conclusions have been as yet reached, though considerable progress has been made toward a general treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

CHINESE MAIL SYSTEM.

The Mongolian Empire to Join the Postal Union.

In a dispatch to the State Department from Minister Denby it is announced that the Chinese Government will abolish the private postal system, which has for centuries furnished all the mail facilities for the Mongolian Empire. It is now proposed to set up a Government postal system, and China will join the Postal Union. The installation of the new service will probably be accomplished by employing experienced European postal officials. The only service now is by private courier, with a postal agency at Shanghai for the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and France.—Washington Star.

WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I shall be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at

one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?" Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in case of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett & Fry, High Street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed) John H. Kent, 9 Randall street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fullness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them."

"In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the drug store in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterward all the pain left me, and I am happy to say I have never had any return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6 Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked him one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a haystack, set up a conflagration?" "Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of, while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see. Indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues and sets going a hot inflammatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what a silver would—only the acid is a poison silver."

"When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists, the more frequent the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspeptics are apt to be chronic rheumatics. Fend off dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

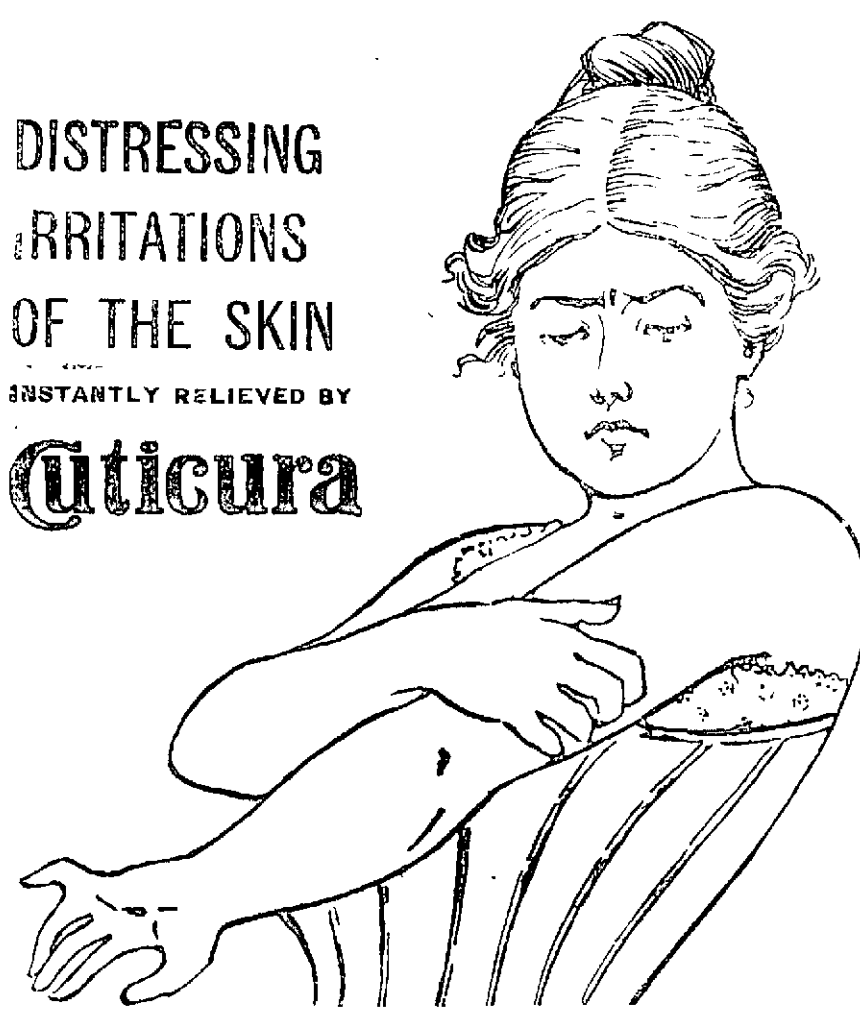
That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

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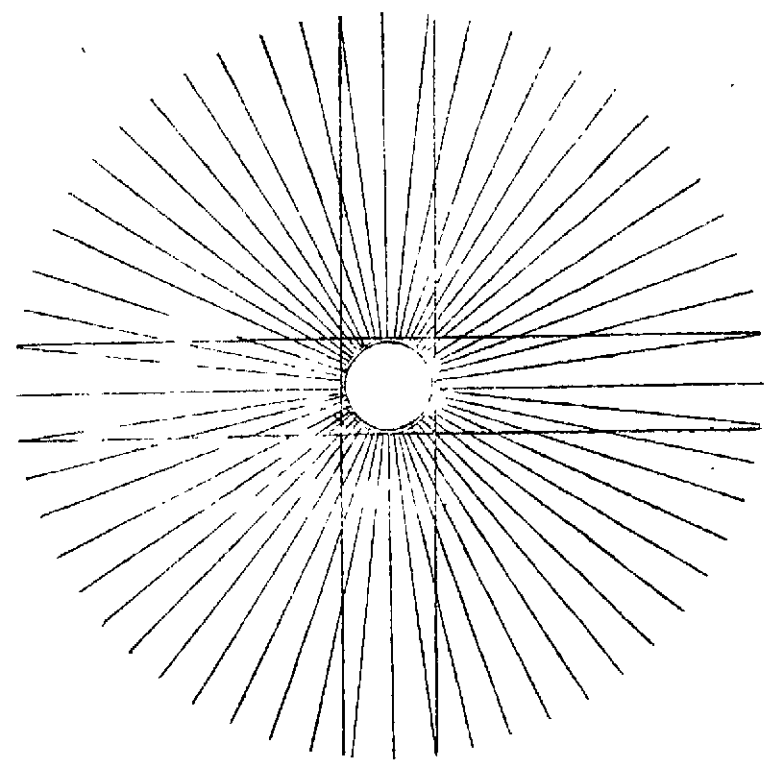
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